(c) Under the World Bank Programme 17,887 rural godowns were constructed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) Out of 17,887 rural godowns, 1244 were constructed in Maharashtra in the following districts :

1. Ahmednagar, 2. Akola, 3. Amravati, 4. Aurangabad, 5. Bhandara, 6. Beed, 7. Buldhana, 8. Chandrapur, 9. Dhule, 10. Gadchiroli, 11. Jalgaon, 12. Jalna, 13. Kolhapur, 14. Latur, 15. Nagpur, 16. Nanded, 17. Nasik, 18. Osmanabad, 19. Parbhani, 20. Pune, 21. Ratnagiri, 22. Sangli, 23. Satara, 24. Solapur, 25. Sindhudurg, 26. Thane, 27. Wardha, 28. Yavatmal.

Employment Generation Scheme submitted by Rajasthan

5000. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a project costing Rs. 194.58 crores for employment generation under non-form sector in drought affected areas was submitted to the Government of India by the Rajasthan Government;

(b) if so, when and whether any Central team visited these areas; and

(c) whether the Central Government have so far taken any decision in this regard; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A central team visited Rajasthan to study the project during 25th to 29th October, 1988.

(c) State Government was directed to include these projects in the different sectors of the State annual Plans and the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Employment under J.R.Y.

5001. SHRI VISHNUKANT SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of persons who got employment under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in each State during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken to provide employment to more people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Since Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a wage employment programme providing casual manual work to the unemployed and underemployed rural poor, only the details on mandays generated and expenditure incurred are monitored at the Central/State levels. The employment generated Statewise under JRY during the last one year (i.e. 1993-94) as per reports received is given in Statement.

(b) With a view to porviding employment to more people in the rural areas, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been intensified during 1993-94 in 120 backward districts of the country. These districts have been identified in consultation with the Planning Commission. During 1993-94, the Government of India have also introduced another scheme, namely, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which aimed at providing 100 days of assured employment during the agricultural lean period to all those who are above 18 years and below 60 years of age. This scheme is in operation in 1755 blocks of the country which are covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS).

Statement

Employment Generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1993-94

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Employment Generation (Lakh Mandays)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	574.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.12
3.	Assam	278.24
4.	Bihar	1137.09
5.	Goa	7.55
6.	Gujarat	210.55
7.	Haryana	33.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34.45
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.92
10.	Karnataka	588.64
11.	Kerala	120.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	769.25
13.	Maharashtra	666.99
14.	Manipur	6.68
15.	Meghalaya	8.09
16.	Mizoram	3.88
17.	Nagaland	7.60
18.	Orissa	341.40
19.	Punjab	38.57
20.	Rajasthan	334.35
21.	Sikkim	10.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	710.11
23.	Tripura	23.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1145.47
25.	West Bengal	380.56
26.	A & N. Islands	1.32
27.	D. & N. Haveli	1.49
28.	Daman & Diu	0.59
29.	Lakshadweep	1.97
30.	Pondicherry	3.92
	TOTAL	7457.30

ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम

5002. **श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शौचालय के एक यूनिट के निर्माण के लिए एक हितग्राही को कितनी राशि अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है और इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार का कितना-कितना अंश होता है;

(ख) भौगोलिक विभिन्नता के कारण अलग-अलग गांवों में शौचालय के यूनिट निर्माण पर अलग-अलग निर्माण लागत आती है, तो क्या उसी के अनुरूप हितग्राही को अनुदान राशि दी जा सकती है और यदि हां, तो इसकी लागत निर्धारण कौन तय करेगा; और

(ग) क्या बदली हुई परिस्थितियों और भवन-निर्माण सामग्री के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को